

# The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, - - - - EDITOR.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:  
Thursday, : : : : July 7, 1859.

## Cass on Foreigners.

Much has been said, of late years, concerning war upon foreigners; but a document has recently been issued by Gen. Cass, as Secretary of State, which may well alarm foreigners for their rights—not concerning any certain period during which they should not be allowed the privileges of citizens of the United States, but involving their rights even after they have resided in America far beyond the longest period that the most proscriptive demand they shall remain before being admitted to citizenship—after they have assumed those rights, and have been honored with places of public trust by the people of the United States.

Since the breaking out of the war in Europe, the question has arisen, as to whether, in case a naturalized citizen of the United States should visit Europe, his native country could claim his services in the army. The matter was referred to Secretary Cass, and he, reflecting the opinions of the Administration, has decided that, if such citizens owed service in Europe, prior to coming here, those countries are entitled to the full term of their service, in case they visit their native land; no matter if they have become citizens of the United States, according to our laws. Thus: In France and the German States, there is a system of conscription, under which all subjects must serve a given number of years in the army. Therefore, if a person left before so serving, (or, as many do, fled from service,) it may have been even a quarter of a century ago, and now has occasion to visit Europe, he is liable to be compelled to serve out his full term in the army, and the United States will afford him no protection, notwithstanding he has enjoyed the rights of citizenship for twenty years.

Of what utility are our naturalization laws, if they afford no protection to those for whose benefit they were established? What becomes of the boast that America is an asylum for the oppressed of the whole world? Those who came to that asylum, and are so unfortunate as to be caught in Europe at this time, are told, when they appeal to our Government for protection: "You never served out your time in the army—you must now remain there five or seven years, at the bidding of tyrants, and march forth to oppress your countrymen, and prevent them from throwing off the chains of bondage!" And if our Government allows this, will it not also allow the European nations to hang or shoot such naturalized citizens as rebelled against them, or deserted their armies? If so, woe to the German Patriots of 1848, and previous to that time, who fled to this home of the free, after their unsuccessful effort to free their Fatherland! If any of them are found in Europe, they may be shot down as traitors or deserters, and our Government will call it right. And having yielded to this, may we not look next for our Government to consent to deliver up all fugitives from foreign oppression, who are now enjoying the privileges of American citizens, wherever they may be found, that they may be carried back, and dealt with as traitors and deserters? And since the example has been set, may we not expect England, when she again engages in war, to demand the services of citizens of the United States, who are natives of the British Empire?

Who is it that is thus surrendering the rights of our adopted citizens? It is the Know-Nothing party, which, we have so often heard it said, is founded upon proscription of foreigners? No; it is the great Democratic Administration—the Administration of that party which, we have been so repeatedly told, in eloquent terms, is composed of the true friends of the foreigner. Were the rights of the naturalized citizen so ignominiously surrendered by President Fillmore, that much abused Know-Nothing? Fortunately it would be for the adopted citizen, were Fillmore now in the Presidential chair. Well would it be, were Daniel Webster, instead of Gen. Cass, in the office of Secretary of State, to send the Hulsemanns howling back to their masters, and teach Austria that the United States are determined to protect the rights of their citizens. Did James Madison desert the naturalized citizen, when England claimed his services, and impressed him into her army and navy? The history of the war of 1812, is an emphatic and impressive answer in the negative. But James Buchanan was a bitter opponent of that war, and of the Administration of James Madison: is it not, then, reasonable to expect that, in similar cases, he will adopt a policy opposite to that pursued by President Madison? Principles which were established by the war of 1812, are now yielded and thrown open for dispute, by the Administration of James Buchanan.

Let the Democratic papers now cease their howling over the Massachusetts amendment, which only involves a period of probation of two years longer than at present, before a foreigner shall be admitted to the rights of citizenship; but let them howl awhile about a Democratic Administration giving up adopted citi-

zens of thirty years' standing, to the tyrants of Europe, to be used as targets, in the attempt to keep the world in bondage! We confess to a certain amount of Know-Nothingism; but we have not dipped into it so deeply as to approve of the decision of Secretary Cass. We would not thus surrender to a European tyrant the rights of an adopted citizen, if that citizen had deserted from the army of that tyrant, and had shot down a dozen sentries and guards, in making his escape!

DOUGLAS AT A DISCOUNT.—The Leavenworth Journal, the Douglas organ of Kansas, is dead. So fade the Little Giant's hopes in this Territory. The party here have swallowed the unadulterated Buchanan Democracy, and have no farther use for a Douglas organ. Douglas' course upon Lecompton, rendered him popular, and immediately a party was formed here, into which were inveigled many soft-shell Free State men. The gettters up of the movement, well knew that if they could induce men to call themselves Douglas Democrats, but a short step would land them upon the Buchanan side of the fence. That thing has been accomplished, and the Douglas organs are kicked aside. There were two papers in Kansas, that carried Stephen's name at their mast-head—the Troy Democrat and the Leavenworth Journal. The former expired several months since; and the latter, after being used until after the election, is now permitted to "slide." *Sic transit gloria Douglas!*

McLane, of the Ledger, has come out for the Republican ticket, and has given right good reasons for doing so.—*White Cloud Chief.*

Very good, eh! The following is the reason now assigned for his course: "Neither of the parties met our views, and our support of the Opposition was simply on personal grounds, and for the fun of the thing."

Does the Chief call "personal grounds" and "the fun of the thing," right good reasons? How funny Mc. must have felt when the result showed five hundred Democratic majority!—*Leav. Herald.*

We still think that the Ledger put in some "good lies" for the Free State cause; but we are no apologist for its editor's subsequent course. What the Herald has quoted from the Chief, was not in reference to Mc.'s boyish excuses since the election. The Free State party was beaten in Leavenworth, and the Ledger wants to back out. Had the result been different, this would not be.

QUEER.—There is one queer peculiarity in the streams of Southern Kansas. The waters seem to be always on a "high." There has not been an election within two years past, but what the papers down there, immediately afterwards, made excuses for the meagre vote, by saying the waters were high, and the roads bad, and people could not get to the polls. It begins to look, "to a man up a tree," as if there were in reality not so many voters down there as has been represented, in the clamor about disfranchised Counties and unfair apportionments. We move that a time be set for the next election, when the waters do not intend to rise.

Several of our subscribers have lately remonstrated with us against speaking of a Democratic party in this Territory. They contend that it is nothing but the old Pro-Slavery party, and should be so called. We agree with them; but if they will examine a little into the merits of the case, they will ascertain that the Democratic party is a Pro-Slavery party, and that modern Democracy and Slavery mean the same thing. Therefore, we do not think it makes any difference which name we apply to them.

The first number of the Elwood Free Press has been received. It is a large and well gotten up sheet, and is conducted with much spirit. Editorially, it has a strong team, in the persons of Messrs. Lee & Wilder. The former was one of the Republican candidates for the Convention, and the latter wasn't. The Free Press is a thorough-going Republican paper, and carries the flag of Seward and Lincoln. We hope for it better success than its predecessors met with. Price, \$2 a year.

A Good Word.—We are always gratified to receive a good "lift" from our brethren of the press, particularly such as the following, from the Dayton (O.) Empire, edited by an old friend, but political opponent: "We advise all who desire to get reliable news weekly from Kansas, to subscribe and pay for the Chief. It is published at \$2 a year, and is worth every cent of it."

ATLANTIC.—The July number of the Atlantic Monthly is on our table, brimful of choice articles. "The Minister's Wooing" is continuing, the Professor says some more fine things, and a number of other gems of literature are given. The Atlantic is published in Boston, at \$3 a year. To any person subscribing for the Chief, we will furnish the Atlantic Monthly for \$2 a year.

We have received several numbers of the "Western Spy," published at Sumner, in Atchison County, upon the material of the old Sumner Gazette establishment. Its editor and publisher is Henry Barter, recently of this County and Brown. We trust the people of Sumner will sustain the Spy. Politically, they are of the right stripe; and people of the right stripe want newspapers.

## Herald of Freedom.

It is well known to our readers, that we have ever stood up for the above sheet, while it was being attacked in every direction. While others were charging it with selling itself, we expressed our confidence in its integrity. But it is with sorrow that we now say that late events have wofully shaken our faith in it.

During the late canvass, when every true Free State man should have been working for the cause, the Herald stood aloof; or, when it did seem to take any interest in the fight, it was to contemnence or exult in some movement which had been gotten up to distract the Free State ranks, by the nomination of Democrats, under the name of Free State men, in opposition to the Republicans. And the only apparent reason for all this was, because the Republican party was organized contrary to the wishes of the Herald, although its editor has always professed to belong to that party.

While the contest was going on, the Herald, instead of containing matter favorable to the Free State cause, was filled with—what, reader, do you think?—With articles a column and a half in length, endeavoring to refute true charges against the Democratic party, and in defence and laudation of President Buchanan! Yes, when Buchanan found no other apologist in Kansas—when his own party platform failed to endorse him openly, and when his acts were ignored in the contest, the Herald of Freedom, a professed Free State paper, undertook his defence, and especially the defence of an act which every well-wisher of Kansas heartily condemns, and which his own party platform begged him to reconsider. It was the ordering of the Kansas land sales. The Herald of Freedom comes out pompously, and declares that the people of Kansas have had ample time to enter their lands; that the President has already twice postponed the sales, for their benefit; that the crops last year were good, and if the people had spent more time in work, and less in speculating, they would now be in easy circumstances; and concludes by charging that the Republican party of Kansas are responsible for the misfortunes of the settlers! Yes, the President has ordered two postponements of six whole months each, and the Herald praises it as a noble act! In reality, those short postponements only rendered the condition of the settlers worse, by compelling them to place themselves at the mercy of usurers and speculators. But we presume the Republican party of Kansas are responsible for the violation of Buchanan's pledge, expressed in his Inaugural Address, that the lands should remain open to the pre-emptor for at least fifteen years after their survey! A financial depression has prostrated the energies of the country, for two years past; last year, the rust blighted a large portion of the Kansas wheat crop; and this season, several plantings of corn have been swept from the ground by heavy rains. For all this, the Republican party of Kansas are responsible, and President Buchanan does a wise and humane act, in forcing the land of the settlers to a public sale! If the President, at this late day, should open his heart, and again postpone the sales, we presume that the Herald would denounce the act, as an encouragement of laziness and speculation, unthankfulness for the bounties of nature, and encouragement of the Republican party of Kansas!

Since the election, the Herald has been busy in endeavoring to figure up a Democratic triumph. Its hopes are based upon the election of several persons who, it claims, are not Republicans, but straight Free State men. If its influence and blandishments have any weight with these men, they will work to the hands of the Democratic party. The Herald is likewise vociferous in its declarations, that if the two Democratic Delegates from Wyandotte County are not admitted to seats in the Convention, contrary to the provisions of the act providing for the Convention, and if, upon investigation, fraudulently elected Democrats are denied their seats, such outrages will give the Territory to the Democrats by an overwhelming majority!

Such is the course of the Herald of Freedom, in proof of which, we refer to its columns. If its energies are not devoted to adding the Democracy, we are ignorant of the term. The editor of the Herald is one of those who take greater delight in exclaiming, "I knew it!" or "I told you so!" than in recording the triumph of right, if the triumph be achieved by other means than those he proposed.

MORE CORN.—The D. A. January, on Sunday, brought down and landed at our levee, 6,000 sacks of corn, for Government, for transportation West. There is now here, for transportation, a sufficient quantity of corn to employ over two hundred wagons, and a large amount of other freight.

HARPER.—Harper's Magazine, for July, comes to us with its usual charming variety—embracing Science, Travels, Poetry, Tales, History, Fun, &c. Harper's is not a common Magazine, and it has not a common subscription list. Published in New York, at \$3 a year.

The Constitutional Convention met at Wyandotte, on Tuesday. We expect to be able to give an account of some of their doings, in our next week's issue.

THE WORD WHITE.—Much speculation is afloat, as to whether there will not be a hot time in the Constitutional Convention, with regard to inserting the word white in the Bill of Rights. Some are very fearful that the Republicans will oppose its insertion, in order to leave room for negro votes. We believe the word will be inserted without serious opposition. All the Delegates must see, by this time, that anything squinting towards negro equality, will be utterly repudiated by the people. If the word white is omitted, or anything admitted favoring of negro equality, the Constitution will be voted down by an overwhelming majority, and the labors of the Convention will have been for naught. Public sentiment is increasing against negro equality, and persons who favor it, will ever find themselves in a minority. The Republicans of the Convention will have to repudiate that doctrine, by substantial acts, or the party will be routed at the very next election.

We likewise believe that, if a separate clause were submitted to the people, whether or not free negroes should be allowed to settle here, it would be carried against free negroes, by a large majority. We should vote that way, all the time. For our part, we want no niggers about, either bond or free.

The bridge over the Big Blue, at Blue Springs, Gage County, Nebraska, is now finished, and crossing will be allowed free, until the new road leading to it is well tracked. It is on a direct route from Leavenworth to Fort Kearney, and is the shortest route from this place. The rates hereafter to be charged for crossing, will be reasonable; and from the character of the principal persons out there, it is fair to presume that men will not be shot down like dogs, for remonstrating against exorbitant charges, as was recently done at Frank Marshall's ferry, at Marysville. The crossing on this bridge will be cheaper, speedier and safer than at any of the ferries.

Kossuth, the Hungarian "gas pipe," is in England, advising the British nation what course to pursue in the present war. He did the same thing in this country, during the Hungarian Revolution, and abused some of the best men in the land, because they had the temerity to differ with him as to the true policy to be pursued by the United States. If Kossuth would go to the seat of war, and enter into the contest himself, perhaps it would have a better effect upon the public mind, than for him to be far removed from danger, making long-winded speeches, and advising other people what to do.

If a certain Squire of the Peace is through with writing communications about the barbarians of White Cloud, we recommend, as a fit subject for his prolific and versatile goose quill, a dissertation upon threatening to mob printing offices, because editors indulge in a little pleasantry, not intended nor calculated to injure the reputation of any one, as has lately been done in his virtuous community, where the citizens turn out en masse to take a dead human body from the river, when they can no longer bear the smell of it!

PATE.—It appears, after all the fuss that has been made, that Henry Clay Pate was accused of stealing his own nigger. He returned to Westport, where a legal investigation was had, and Pate came out with flying colors.

J. C. Anderson, formerly of this place, is now Probate Judge of Richardson County, Nebraska. It is said that Chris. wears his official robes with becoming dignity. We have yet hopes of the Presidency!

A terrible accident recently occurred on the Northern Indiana Railroad, by which a large number of persons were killed, and a greater number injured, many of them fatally.

Buy Ayer's "Aguo Cure" for Intermittents, Ayer's "Cherry Pectoral" for Cough, and "Ayer's Pills" for all the purposes of a Family Physician.

An exchange tells of an infant being recently born, with the head of a cat. Perhaps it was a cat, with the body of an infant!

We this week give the first instalment of the City Ordinances. Others will appear in future issues.

WHO ARE SLAVES?—CHARLES ERNST AND GEN. CASS.—Charles Ernst, of Cincinnati, for thirty years a citizen of the United States, and now Lieutenant Colonel of the Ohio Militia, visited Washington, with a view of going to Europe, if he could do so safely. He visited Gen. Cass, and was coolly told by the Secretary that he could not be protected if "seized" or "pressed" into service by the Powers of his native home. He had, in consequence, to abandon his trip.

So we go. Modern Democracy has not the spirit of freedom in its heart. It has lost the ardor which Gen. Jackson manifested, and sacrificed the principle which Capt. Ingraham asserted and Marcy defended. It is the embodiment of a cold conservatism—knows how to obey the nod of the Slave-Power at home, but cares not for naturalized adopted freemen or their rights! Yet how this modern Democracy howled about Massachusetts! Out upon such hypocrisy!—*Leavenworth Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Constitution of this morning reviews Judge Douglas' letter at length, and regards it as a declaration of his purpose to oppose the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

## Call for a Republican Convention.

A Republican Delegate Convention will be held at Lawrence, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3d, at 12 o'clock, M., to nominate a Candidate for Delegate to Congress, from Kansas Territory.

Kansas Republican papers please copy. The following shall be the basis of Representation to said Convention:

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.	
No. 1 Doniphan County,	9 Delegates.
2 Atchison " "	6 " "
3 Leavenworth " "	12 " "
4 Jefferson " "	6 " "
5 Wabunsee, (Richardson,) " "	2 " "
6 Pottawatomie, " "	1 " "
6 Jackson, (Calhoun,) " "	3 " "
7 Wyandotte County, " "	3 " "
8 Brown " "	3 " "
9 Nemaha " "	3 " "
10 Marshall " "	2 " "
11 Washington " "	1 " "
11 Riley " "	2 " "
12 Clay " "	1 " "
12 Davis " "	2 " "
13 Dickinson " "	1 " "
13 Breckenridge " "	3 " "
14 Shawnee " "	6 " "
15 Douglas " "	9 " "
16 Johnson " "	6 " "
17 Lykins " "	4 " "
18 & 19 Linn " "	5 " "
20 Anderson " "	3 " "
21 Franklin " "	3 " "
22 Coffey " "	4 " "
23 Osage, (Weller,) " "	2 " "
23 Madison County, " "	1 " "
24 Chase, (Wise,) " "	1 " "
24 Morris County, " "	1 " "
24 Butler " "	1 " "
25 Greenwood & Hunter, " "	1 " "
25 Woodson & Godfrey, " "	1 " "
25 Allen " "	1 " "
26 McGee " "	1 " "
26 Wilson & Dorn, " "	1 " "
26 Bourbon " "	3 " "
27 Arapahoe " "	3 " "

Each Delegate attending the Convention is requested to bring his credentials with him. S. C. POMEROY, Chairman of Central Com. A. C. WILDER, Secretary.

## THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY!

4000 Majority in Popular Vote!

## Fourteen Majority in Convention!

## THE ROUT OF THE AFRICANS.

We present below a carefully compiled table giving the result of the election for members of the Constitutional Convention! It is a glorious result! Fourteen majority in the first struggle between the hosts of Freedom, and the armies of Pro-Slavery Democracy! Have we not a right to be jubilant? Have we not cause to rejoice? Have we not achieved a signal and glorious victory? All honor, then, to the Free men of Kansas everywhere, for the firm and earnest stand they took, and the glorious and triumphant victory their efforts won:

DISTRICT.	R. P.	DEM.
1 Leavenworth,	3	10
2 Atchison,	3	1
3 Doniphan,	1	4
4 Brown,	1	1
5 Nemaha,	1	1
6 Marshall, Arapahoe, &c.,	1	1
7 Jefferson,	1	1
8 Calhoun,	1	1
9 Riley,	1	1
10 Pottawatomie,	1	1
11 Johnson,	1	1
12 Douglas,	7	1
13 Shawnee,	3	1
14 Richardson, &c.,	1	1
15 Lykins,	1	1
16 Franklin,	1	1
17 Weller & Breckenridge,	2	1
18 Linn,	2	1
19 Anderson,	1	1
20 Coffey & Woodson,	1	1
21 Madison,	1	1
22 Bourbon, &c.,	2	1
23 Allen, &c.,	1	1
Republican majority, 14.	33	19

OFFICIAL VOTE OF LINN.—The official vote of Linn County gives the Republican ticket a majority of 261. The whole vote was—Republican, 891; Democrat, 630.

The Linn Herald says: "We are not disposed to glory over our success in this County, but we have this much to say—that the Democrats have but little ground for the soles of their feet in Southern Kansas. It is intimated, in the Herald of Freedom, that the delegates from Bourbon are Free State, and will hold the balance of power in the Convention. As to that we do not know; it is generally conceded here that the delegates from that County are true Republicans, and cannot be inveigled into the support of sham-Democracy."

KOSSUTH TO THE HUNGARIANS IN AMERICA.—New York, June 23.—The Times this morning publishes a note to the editor from Kossuth, dated London, June 9th, together with an address to the Hungarian exiles residing in the United States, in which he warns his exiled fellow-countrymen that it is not yet time for them to move or to attempt to take part in the war. Grave considerations forbid him from entering on premature explanations. Suffice it to say that though the sky is brightening promisingly, there are yet great difficulties to overcome. They shall be duly apprised in time. Any inconsistent rashness might bring personal ruin to them, without the slightest advantage to the public.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press furnishes the following item:

Hon. Robert J. Walker has recently had several meetings with the President, and it is now asserted that they have shaken hands and made friends. Mr. Buchanan is now in a most conciliatory mood, and I really believe he would be almost willing to forgive The Press, if that paper came forward and made proper and contrite amends for its most irreverent course against the general policy of the Administration.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—The Republican majority in this body will be certainly TEN—probably TWELVE. This is settled beyond doubt or cavil. The Republicans can shout over their glorious victory.

## The Republican Convention.

The call is out for a Republican Convention to nominate a Delegate to Congress. As the School Superintendent holds his office for another year, there will be no nomination for that office. Ample time is given between this and the holding of the Convention for a thorough organization of the party. It will be important for the Republicans of the Territory to select their best men as Delegates.

Whilst the sentiment of a large portion of the party is in favor of the re-nomination of our present Representative, we doubt not that numerous other candidates will spring up anxious to sacrifice themselves upon the altar of duty—or, in other words, to accept the nomination if forced upon them.

It will be time enough hereafter to discuss individual merits, though we are free to confess our mind is clear as to the man who shall receive our support, through all and every complication or combination.

The present duty of the Republicans is that of organization.

In the election of Constitutional Delegates, the Republicans have carried the day by from ten to twelve majority. This is a fixed fact, whoever may blaspheem. We went into the fight unorganized. Local questions—matters of speculative Railroads, County Seats, and individual ambitions—lost us the day in more than one County. A proper organization would have harmonized these difficulties. They have no place in a political contest.

Yet still we are victorious, and the great truth was proclaimed that Kansas was true to Republicanism and Freedom. A thorough organization will seal our last victory by another still more complete and glorious.

Kansas must be represented in Congress by a Republican who stands backed by a majority of over FIVE THOUSAND!—*Leav. Times.*

## The Delegates Elect.

Four Democrats and one Republican were elected to represent this County in the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. John Stewart, of Palermo, is a Democrat of the Old School, and avowedly a Pro-Slavery man. He is an old settler in Kansas, and enjoys the esteem of a wide circle of friends belonging to both parties. He is not a politician, is a man of business, energy and talent, and "all right but his politics."

Mr. John W. Forman, of Doniphan, is well known as a Pro-Slavery Democrat—was selected for his personal popularity, and elected on a local question. He is also a business man, and not a politician.

Mr. E. M. Hubbard, of Highland, is said to belong to that wing of the party—curiously named Free State Democrat. Of his qualifications we know nothing—personally, he bears the reputation of being a very fine man.

Benjamin Wrigley, of Troy, is a lawyer and a man of average ability. He is, we believe, the only politician in the delegation.

In 1856 he was a Republican, and until last Fall, co-operated with the Free State party of Kansas, when he ran on the Democratic ticket for Representative, and was defeated. He also claims the adulterated title of Free State Democrat.

Mr. R. J. Porter is a Republican of unvarying principles, was elected last Fall Treasurer of Doniphan County. He has ever proven faithful to the Free State cause, and is worthy of the confidence of the party that elected him. Politically, with the exception of Mr. Porter, the delegation is very bad, but otherwise, we urge no objection to it.—*Palermo Leader.*

CLAY PATE IN WESTPORT ONCE MORE.—The Westport correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes under the date of June 13:

Capt. Pate and his negro man Austin, (about whom the newspapers have had much to say recently,) arrived here Saturday. Dr. Morris immediately got out a writ for the possession of the boy; the officer got him out of Pate's possession and handed him over to Morris, who in a few minutes passed him over to a negro-trader. Pate then sued out some other sort of writ or attachment for the possession of the boy, giving good bonds for the value of the slave, in case Morris should prove a title to him—whereupon the trader gave back the boy to the officer, and so the poor darkey has been passed from hand to hand as a sort of circulating medium, and with the celerity and slickness of the little joker in the classic amusement of thimble-rig. For twenty-four hours the game was brisk and entertaining; sometimes the negro was Pate's, and sometimes he was Morris'; it was "now you see him, and now you don't," until your correspondent became confused and bewildered, and gave up all hope of ascertaining head or tail of the complicated affair. During the time that the legal transactions were progressing, Capt. P. and Dr. M. met at the Exchange Hotel in Kansas City, and sharp words and prompt drawing of weapons took place, but bystanders interfered, and a desperate conflict (for they are both gentlemen of determination,) was prevented, or at least postponed.

John Underwood, a magistrate of Prince William County, Virginia, was indicted some months ago for venturing to speak too freely on the subject of slavery. He was tried by the County Court, and fined \$250. "An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, and Judge Tyler has, as we learn from Mr. Underwood's letter to a friend in this city, reversed the decision of the County Court. Some of his neighbors at the late election insisted upon voting for him for the Legislature, and the following is the vote in the town of Occoquan, of which he is a native, and where he has always resided:

For Governor, Underwood, Dem., 48  
For House of Del. Letcher, Dem., 48  
Goggin, Opp., 70  
Lynn, Dem., 42  
Merchant, Dem., 9

Pretty good for a beginning in Occoquan, the first town below Mount Vernon, on the Potomac.

Mr. James Bean was lately married to Miss Eliza Hogg. What can be more natural than the union of pork and beans? But this union seems to be one-sided—one bean to a whole hog.—*Valley Times.*

Never mind; more beans will be shell-out in time.—*Bluffton Banner.*

## Thingamijigs.

IF Santa Anna is said to be falling into the mire and yellow leaf. He will not be able to take advantage of the new complications in Mexico. His pale cheeks begin to forebode the speedy breaking up of the old warrior—the penalty of various excesses in a long, checkered and troubled life. It is said that the General will return to his residence near Cartagena, where he will probably close his rather eventful career in peace.

IF Col. Sam Pike, of the Mt. Sterling (Ky.) Legion, says, "obtaining light and knowledge by travelling, depends altogether upon the route one takes." We suppose he speaks from experience, having taken the Democratic route, he has been grouping in the region of eternal darkness, for these many years, and now even refuses to see the light.

IF Mr. Edwin Forrest, at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons on Tuesday night, presented the Lodge with a check for \$500, being the amount of the verdict recently awarded to him in the libel case of N. P. Willis. The sum goes toward the fund for the relief of widows and orphans of Free Masons.

IF Only one candidate for Congress, in Virginia, at the late election, identified himself with the Administration, and he (Mr. Faulkner), was defeated. His District has usually given a Democratic majority of from 1,500 to 2,000. So wretchedly false the Administration of Buchanan in all sections.

IF A sarcastic correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, describing the Murphy dinner, at which Holmes, Lowell, Agassiz, &c., made the principal speeches, says, "these men are Boston; there is no one else in Boston, except these men, and a few young ladies who admire them very much."

IF John Osborn, a comrade of Daniel Boone and one of the pioneers in the settlement of the Great West, died recently in Louisiana, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. He was one of the party who discovered the Mammoth Cave, by tracking into it a wounded bear.

IF Premice acknowledges the receipt of a political letter as follows: "A gentleman, who calls himself a Methodist preacher, has sent me a strange political letter. There seems to be some method in his madness, and a good deal of madness in his Methodism."

IF At the grave of Humboldt, the United States were represented, not only by our Minister at Berlin, but by a representative from each State of the Union, gathered for that purpose at Berlin, from different parts of the continent.

IF General Bowman, the new editor of the Washington organ, bitterly complains that his enterprise is a failure, while the organ of the President in Philadelphia is constantly sending appeals to the Administration, demanding "new subsidies."

IF It is asserted that Queen Isabella, of Spain, is *eniente*. We did not expect to hear of this so soon. Why, Colonel Preston, our Minister to Spain, has not been in Madrid more than four months, yet!

IF It is said that all the virtuous men of New York will hereafter wear a lodge over the heart, in the form of a "pickle." The wicked will be distinguished from the righteous by wearing a "key" over their left breast.

IF The Hon. Sherrard Clemens, who has so long been suffering from the consequences of his duel with young Wise, was married on the 8th inst. to Mrs. C. F. Groves, at her plantation, in Madison Parish, Louisiana.

IF Gen. Jim Lane has written a letter to the Leavenworth Times to notify Kansas editors, that, as a private citizen, he claims exemption from further assaults until he shall again enter the political arena.

IF A fight is imminent between the Hon. Garret Davis and Mr. Sims, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Lexington (Ky.) District, the latter having called the former a liar and a scoundrel.

IF A reward of a gold cup was promised to the person wearing the most extravagant costume at a ball at the Feres Provencaux, Paris. A chap dressed like a windmill, was the successful competitor.

IF There are but twenty-five Revolutionary veterans living in the State of New York. No man under ninety-five years of age, has a right now to draw a pension for Revolutionary services.

IF The ancient Hotel Dieu, at Paris, which is more than a thousand years old, is about to be demolished, in order to make way for modern improvements.

IF George W. Kendall, editor of the New Orleans Picayune, is announced in the Galveston papers in the usual advertisement form, as candidate for Governor of Texas.

IF More than half the Counties in Virginia have given majorities for Gaggin. In 1856, Buchanan had majorities in about three-fourths of the Counties of that State.

IF The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says, Gen. Scott has waged five hundred bottles of champagne, that Louis Napoleon will never return to Paris.

IF Hon. Wm. Dennison, the Opposition candidate for